



State Library
of New South Wales

Charles Darwin

DOWN UNDER 1836



IN THE PICTURE GALLERY



Sailed from Plymouth
27 December 1831
Anchored in Falmouth
2 October 1836

Galápagos
Islands

Callao

Bahia (Salvador)

Tahiti

Beagle spent 3½ years on the
coasts of South America, 2 years
and 3 months on the east coast,
and 1 year and 3 months on the
west. Charles Darwin made a
number of excursions inland.

Voyage of the *Beagle* 27 December 1831 – 2 October 1836

Charles Darwin

DOWN UNDER 1836



State Library
of New South Wales

CHARLES DARWIN DOWN UNDER 1836

A free exhibition from 4 April to 26 July 2009

ASSOCIATED EVENTS

Charles Darwin through his letters

Date: Tuesday 21 April
Time: 12.30 – 1.30 pm
Repeated: Tuesday 28 April
Time: 5.30 for 6 pm
Venue: Metcalfe Auditorium
Cost: \$15 (Friends)
\$20 (Seniors)
\$22 (5.30 pm session
includes refreshments)

Paul Brunton, curator of *Charles Darwin Down Under 1836*, will present a lively talk on Charles Darwin and his times as seen through his correspondence. While on *Beagle*, Darwin was kept informed by his numerous correspondents of the momentous events happening back in England. These included the passing of the Reform Act and the abolition of slavery throughout most of the British Empire.

Darwin in Australia

Date: Tuesday 5 May
Time: 5.30 pm for 6 pm
Venue: Dixon Room
Mitchell wing
Cost: \$15 (Friends)
\$20 (Seniors)
\$22, includes
light refreshments

Early in 1836 Charles Darwin spent two months in Australia. Professor Frank Nicholas and Jan Nicholas, who wrote *Charles Darwin in Australia*, will draw on the State Library's rich collection of paintings and manuscripts to tell the story of Darwin's visit.

Charles Darwin and Conrad Martens

Date: Tuesday 7 July
Time: 12.30 – 1.30 pm
Venue: Metcalfe Auditorium
Cost: \$15 (Friends)
\$20 (Seniors)
\$22
Speaker: Elizabeth Ellis OAM
Emeritus Curator, Mitchell Library

The voyage of the *Beagle* from 1831 to 1836 changed the lives of many who were on board. One whose future took a different course, after unexpectedly becoming ship's artist part way through the expedition, was London-born painter Conrad Martens (1801–78).

Martens got to know Charles Darwin and the ship's crew well and was strongly influenced by Darwin's scientific investigations and Captain Robert FitzRoy's interest in weather and climate. As an artist, Martens developed rapidly in this stimulating company, rising to the challenge of depicting far South American scenery in some of the harshest environments in the world.

After leaving the *Beagle*, Martens settled in NSW where he became the best known artist in the colony; he never returned to England.

Fine art prints
of images in this guide
are available from the
Library Shop.

www.sl.nsw.gov.au/shop

Bookings on (02) 9273 1770 or email bookings@sl.nsw.gov.au
For all State Library events see www.sl.nsw.gov.au/events

FOREWORD



This year marks the 200th anniversary of the birth of Charles Darwin (1809–1882). It is also the 150th year since the publication of his most famous book, *On the origin of species by means of natural selection* (1859), a rare first edition of which the Library acquired in 2006. Darwin is a towering figure in the history of science and his book changed the world.

Darwin was the gentleman naturalist, or ‘philosopher’ as they called him on board, on the famous voyage of HMS *Beagle* around the world, 1831–1836. The voyage was, as Darwin recollected in 1876, ‘by far the most important event in my life, and has determined my whole career’. His observations during those five years, and subsequent work on the natural history collections he had accumulated, led to the formulation of his theory of natural selection. The word ‘evolution’ was not used until *Origin*’s sixth edition in 1872.

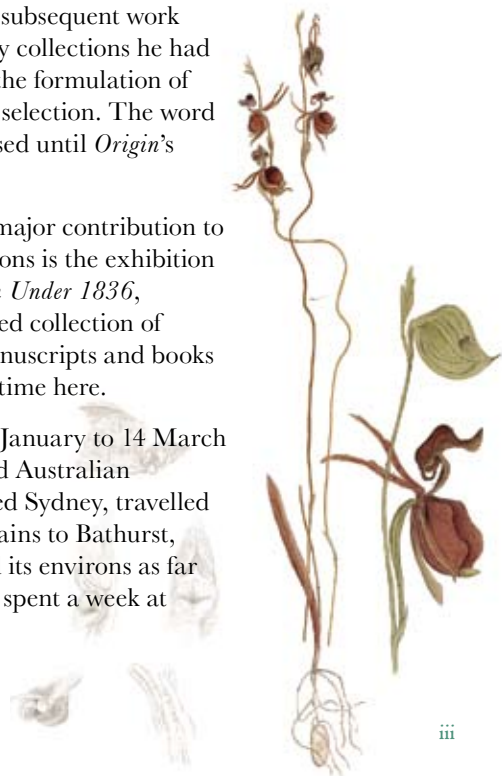
The State Library’s major contribution to the Darwin celebrations is the exhibition *Charles Darwin Down Under 1836*, utilising our unrivalled collection of original pictures, manuscripts and books which document his time here.

Beagle spent from 12 January to 14 March 1836 in Australia and Australian waters. Darwin visited Sydney, travelled over the Blue Mountains to Bathurst, explored Hobart and its environs as far as New Norfolk, and spent a week at King George Sound.

Right:

Caleana minor,
c. 1875–1878, Robert David
FitzGerald, watercolour
and pencil, ML PX*D 246,
vol. 2, f. 85

This drawing was published
in FitzGerald’s *Australian
orchids*, which appeared in
twelve parts from 1875 to
1894. Inspired by Charles
Darwin, it was dedicated
to him.



All the time he was collecting rocks, insects, plants and animals, observing the inhabitants and thinking over what he found, and relating this to what he had seen earlier on the voyage.

Australia provided some important insights for Darwin in the development of his theory of natural selection and would continue to do so as he corresponded with a number of scientists and collectors in the colony.

‘I feel a great interest about Australia, and read every book I can get hold of’, he wrote in 1853 to Syms Covington, his servant on *Beagle*, who later emigrated to Australia.

Such, though, is the wealth of the State Library’s collections that *Charles Darwin Down Under 1836* is not the only exhibition showcasing our Darwin related material this year. We have made significant loans to three other Australian exhibitions: those at the Australian National Maritime Museum in Sydney; the Ian Potter Museum of Art in Melbourne; and the National Museum of Australia, Canberra. Our pristine copy of the first edition of *On the origin of species*, formerly owned by Darwin’s great-grandson, will travel to the city of Darwin after it has been on display in *Charles Darwin Down Under 1836*.

Regina Sutton

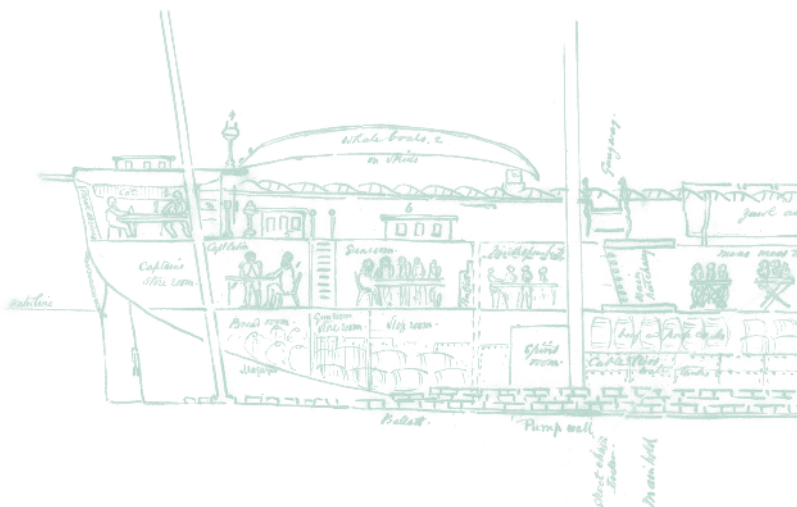
NSW State Librarian & Chief Executive

Opposite page inset:

Robert FitzRoy sketched by Philip Gidley King, jnr during the *Beagle* voyage (detail), c. 1835, ink and wash, ML ZC767, p. 69

Above:

Diagrammatic section of the *Beagle*, drawn from memory, 1890, Philip Gidley King, jnr, pen and ink, ML A1977, p. 811



1. Mr. Larwood's Boat in Capt's Cabin
2. " " " " " " " "
3. " " " " " " " "
4. Sergeant's Cabin
5. Captain's Cabin
6. Steward's Cabin

The Voyage of a lifetime

1831 – 1836

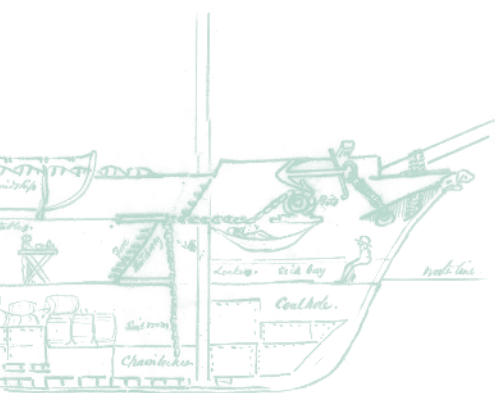
The purpose of the *Beagle* voyage, under Captain Robert FitzRoy (1805–1865), was to continue the charting of the coasts of South America begun by HMS *Adventure* and *Beagle* (1826–1830). It was also to undertake meteorological observations at a number of places around the globe.



The voyage of *Adventure* and *Beagle* had been under the command of the Australian, Phillip Parker King (1791–1856). FitzRoy had been on that voyage and had taken over command of *Beagle* when its captain, Pringle Stokes, committed suicide.

For *Beagle*'s second voyage, FitzRoy felt the need for 'some well-educated and scientific person' as a companion. Someone with whom he could dine and, remembering the fate of Stokes, someone who could keep his spirits up on such a long voyage. FitzRoy, grandson of both a duke and a marquis, could not dine with anyone. The young man would have to be a gentleman. He would have no duties on board ship but would collect specimens and think. The 22-year-old Charles Darwin (1809–1882) was not the first, or even the second choice but he was — as no-one could possibly foresee — an inspired one.

Darwin had just come down from Cambridge enthused by natural history and contemplating life in a country vicarage: a little sermonising and a whole lot of examining bugs and beetles. His father, Robert Darwin (1766–1848), was rich. Charles did not need paid work and, in fact, never would. The voyage was a godsend and, after some persuading, his father (who would be paying the bills), allowed him to go.



FitzRoy

H.M.S. Beagle 1832



Shipmates

Darwin worked in the small poop cabin. He shared this with Philip Gidley King, jnr (1817–1904), midshipman; John Lort Stokes (1812–1885), mate and assistant surveyor; a chart table and nearly 300 reference books.



King had previously sailed with his father, Phillip Parker King, on the first survey of South America. He left the *Beagle* at Sydney in 1836. Aged 18, he had not seen his mother since he was eight. He later had a distinguished career as a pastoralist. He corresponded with Darwin on scientific matters and forwarded specimens. Darwin would write to him in 1854:

... in my walks very often think over old days in the *Beagle*, & no days rise pleasanter before me, than sitting with you on the booms, running before the trade wind across the Atlantic.

Stokes later sailed on the third *Beagle* voyage (1837–1843) which surveyed parts of the north and western Australian coasts. In 1839 he discovered Port Darwin. He named it after his former shipmate to show ‘he still lived in our memory’. This was long before Charles Darwin was famous. The city derived its name from the port in 1911.

Syms Covington (1813–1861), fiddler, was assigned to Darwin by FitzRoy as an assistant in mid-1833. He collected specimens and saw to their preservation. Covington continued working for Darwin until early 1839 and then migrated to Australia where in 1854 he was appointed postmaster at Pambula. He and Darwin corresponded once a year and Covington sent specimens.

The *Beagle*’s artist, Conrad Martens (1801–1878), left the voyage in October 1834 at Valparaiso. He arrived in Sydney in April 1835 and stayed for life. Martens’ watercolours and sketches now enable us to trace Darwin’s peregrinations in Sydney and the Blue Mountains as if he had brought a digital camera with him. After the publication of *On the origin of species* in 1859, Martens wrote a charming letter to Darwin:

I am afraid of your eloquence, and I don’t want to think I have an origin in common with toads and tadpoles, for if there is anything in human nature that I hate it is a toady ... But I must apologise, for I suppose you don’t laugh at nonsense now as you used to do in “*Beagle*” ... Well that was a jolly cruise.

Inset above:

Philip Gidley King, jnr drawn by his father, Phillip Parker King, while on the first *Beagle* voyage (detail), 1829, pencil, ML ZC767, p. 142

PG King was 12 years old.

Left:

Charles Darwin, possibly by George Richmond, c. 1840, pencil. Reproduced by kind permission of the Syndics of Cambridge University Library from Nora Barlow (ed.) *Charles Darwin’s diary* ... 1933

The famous beard did not appear until later, though Darwin did grow a beard for at least part of the time he was on *Beagle*.

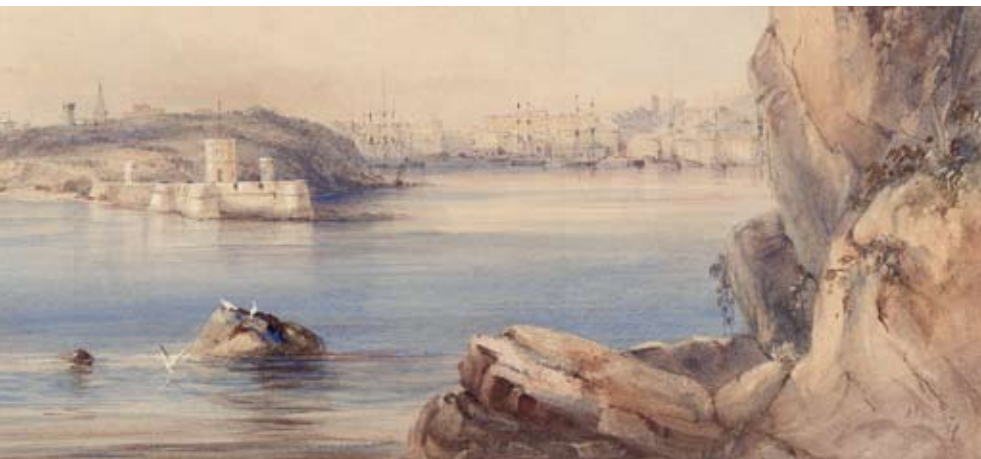


Sydney 1836

Beagle arrived in Sydney on 12 January 1836. It was the homeward leg of what had been a long and arduous voyage. Charles Darwin had had a wealth of experiences.

The town impressed him: the fine houses and the ‘well furnished’ shops. He wrote to his sister, Susan, on 28 January 1836: ‘This is a most villainously dear place; & I stood in need of many articles’. He was ‘extravagant’ (to use his own word), a trait his father knew well, and bought two watercolours by Conrad Martens of scenes in South America. These cost three guineas each, in total three weeks’ wages for a top blacksmith.





He had arrived in the middle of a boom and proved an astute observer. There was extensive property speculation:

... the number of large houses just finished & others building is truly surprising: & with this, every one complains of the high rents & difficulty in procuring a house.

Above left:

Conrad Martens, 1834, self-portrait, pencil on grey paper, DL Pd 279.

Above right:

Sydney (detail), 1836, Conrad Martens, watercolour with scraping-out, ZDG D8, f. 5

Fort Macquarie (site of the Sydney Opera House) is centre. To the left can be seen the Hyde Park Barracks, the Government Stables (now Sydney Conservatorium of Music) and the spire of St James. To the right are the government warehouses and a busy shipping scene.

Left:

George Street, Sydney, looking south, January 1842, Henry Curzon Allport, watercolour, ML 1111

On the left is the General Post Office where Darwin was disappointed at not finding any letters from home. The vibrant street scene, except for the gas lamps, is as Darwin would have experienced it.

Interest rates were high, people were making vast fortunes and there was Sydney's trademark conspicuous consumption:

In the streets Gigs, Phaetons & Carriages with livery Servants are driving about ... There is much jealousy between the rich emancipists & their children, & the free settlers. The whole population poor & rich are bent on acquiring wealth.

It would end in tears, as it always does, in the depression of the 1840s with bank crashes, the slump in wool prices and unemployment.

The state of society disappointed him. Many leading citizens lived in 'open profligacy' and the existence of convict servants, and particularly wealthy former convicts, appalled him.

Throughout the voyage, as a gentleman and a companion to Robert FitzRoy, Darwin had entree to the top echelons of society. In Sydney, there is scant record of whom he met. He did meet the merchant, Alexander Berry. Darwin would have found his knowledge of Australian geology useful. Covington visited the fledgling Australian Museum, then housed in the Legislative Council building in Macquarie Street, and it seems likely Darwin would have also done so.

Riding to Bathurst

16 – 20 JANUARY

Darwin wanted to study the geology and see some of the inland. He hired a guide (whose identity remains tantalisingly unknown) and they set off on horseback on Saturday 16 January. The road to Penrith was busy with carriages and coaches though Darwin remarked there were rather too many pubs. He passed a number of substantial houses.

At Penrith, some Aboriginal people demonstrated their spear-throwing technique ('beautiful precision'): 'their countenances were good-humoured & pleasant & they appeared far from such utterly degraded beings as usually represented'. Staying overnight at the Governor Bourke inn, he crossed the Nepean by commercial ferry early on Sunday morning.

The new road up the Blue Mountains, constructed by Major TL Mitchell, had only been open two years. The bustle of the road to Penrith was replaced by a more solitary journey interrupted by the occasional bullock wagon piled with bales of wool.

At lunchtime they had reached Wentworth Falls and, leaving the horses at the Weatherboard inn, walked southward two kilometres along Jamison Creek.

An immense gulf is suddenly & without any preparation seen through the trees ... The class of view was to me quite novel & extremely magnificent.¹



¹ A walking track in the steps of Darwin was opened in 1986 commencing at Wilson Park, Wentworth Falls.



The platypus did it

19 JANUARY

In the evening, Darwin walked along Coxs River at Wallerawang. He saw a number of platypuses cavorting and Brown shot one.

The platypus behaved very much like a European water-rat and it was adapted to its environment in similar ways. But it was clearly a different species. Would the Creator, mused Darwin, create an entirely different species in the antipodes with similar adaptations? Why not just place the water-rat in Australia? A similar thought occurred about the potoroo, which acted very much like a rabbit.

Today, beside the lake which submerged the Wallerawang homestead in 1979, there is a striking monument to record Darwin's thought or — perhaps more accurately — the adumbration of a thought, which would have seismic consequences. Species are not created once and for all but adapt to their environments.

Above::

The Darwin memorial, Wallerawang, erected 2006 (detail). Created by sculptor Tim Johnman and artist/blacksmith Philip Sparks. Photograph kindly provided by Lithgow City Council © 2009

The night was spent at the Scotch Thistle inn at Blackheath and in the morning they walked to Govetts Leap, only recently discovered by surveyor WR Govett (1807–1848). The view was 'perhaps more stupendous' than the Jamison Valley.

Darwin initially speculated, correctly, that the Blue Mountains' valleys had been formed by erosion but dismissed this as 'preposterous'. Decades later he reverted to his initial belief.

The owner of Wallerawang station, James Walker, had given Darwin a letter of introduction to his superintendent, Andrew Brown. Darwin stayed overnight and was taken out kangaroo shooting the following day, riding as far as the Wolgan Valley. Only a potoroo (rat-kangaroo) was encountered.

Left:

Govetts Leap, c. 1835, Conrad Martens, watercolour on grey tinted paper, DL PX27, f.61

Bathurst and return

20–27 JANUARY

In the afternoon of Wednesday 20 January, ‘half roasted with the intense heat’, Darwin arrived at Bathurst and stayed at the barracks. ‘Scattered hovels in groups & here & there a good house’. He rode around the district and noted a number of ‘very comfortable houses’ owned by ‘gentlemen’.

On the way back to Sydney, Darwin took the opportunity of looking again at the view of the Jamison Valley. After crossing the Nepean River he was met by Phillip Parker King who took him to his home, Dunheved. The pair discussed the natural history of South America and King presented Darwin with his published paper describing his collection of barnacles and molluscs.

The next morning, King escorted Darwin to Vineyard, near Parramatta, the home of his brother-in-law, Hannibal Macarthur. It was a most elegant building, recently built, and designed by John Verge. Darwin was impressed. Eighteen sat down to lunch and the servants were not convicts.

Below:

‘Scattered hovels in groups & here & there a good house’. *Bathurst Plains and Settlement*, Augustus Earle, 1825–28, watercolour, ML PXD 265, f. 4

Earle, who had been artist on *Beagle* but left in August 1832, had previously been in Australia.





Darwin was startled when some of the young ladies present exclaimed: ‘Oh we are Australian, & know nothing about England’.

Back in Sydney, Darwin wrote to his sister Susan: ‘This is really a wonderful Colony; ancient Rome, in her Imperial grandeur, would not have been ashamed of such an offering’.

Darwin had kept notes on the geology of the areas visited. Back in Sydney, Covington had been busy collecting zoological specimens and Darwin also did some collecting in Sydney.

Inset above:

Phillip Parker King (detail), unknown artist, oil, ZML 11

Above right:

Vineyard, Conrad Martens, 1840, oil, ZML 48

The home of Hannibal Hawkins Macarthur and his wife, Anna Maria née King. This John Verge designed house, looking over the Parramatta River at today's Rydalmere, was demolished in 1961.





Hobart 5 – 17 FEBRUARY

Late in the evening of 5 February, *Beagle* arrived in Hobart. For Darwin, the absence of Sydney's vulgarity and *nouveaux riches* and of former convicts 'revelling in Wealth' was an advantage. The climate was softer and it reminded Darwin of home. He went riding with, and was entertained by, the Surveyor-General, George Frankland. He took long walks and made extensive geological observations. He crossed the Derwent in a steamboat several times, and took a coach as far as New Norfolk. He climbed Mount Wellington with Syms Covington, which took five and a half hours:

... tree-ferns flourished in an extraordinary manner ...
the foliage of these trees, forming so many most elegant
parasols created a shade approaching to darkness.

Above:

Hobart, Augustus Earle,
c. 1825, watercolour and
pencil, ZDG D14, f.1-6
(detail)

This panorama was copied
and exhibited in London
and Darwin viewed it just
prior to sailing on *Beagle*.

He wrote to his sister Catherine:

You would be astonished to know what pleasant society
there is here, I dined yesterday at the Attorneys General
[Alfred Stephen] ... he got up an excellent concert of first
rate Italian Music. The house large, beautifully furnished;
dinner most elegant with respectable! (although of course
all Convicts!) Servants.



Albany

6–14 MARCH

The tiny settlement at King George Sound had been established in 1827 to frustrate the French and named Albany in 1832. It was the end of the world. ‘The settlement’, wrote Darwin, ‘consists [of] from 30–40 small white washed cottages ... There are a very few small gardens; with these exceptions, all the land remains in the state of Nature’. This description is perfectly captured in Syms Covington’s drawing done from on board *Beagle*.



Right:

Australian bush rat (*Rattus fuscipes*) captured by Darwin at Albany from Charles Darwin, *The zoology of the voyage of HMS Beagle ... part 2*, London: Smith, Elder, 1840, RB/Q596/1

Below:

Albany, Syms Covington, March 1836, sepia wash and pencil, ML PXD 41

It was in Albany that Darwin was entranced by a corroboree and there that he captured the Australian bush rat (*Rattus fuscipes*) which had not previously been seen or described.



'Your book of the season'

Observations in Australia provided some important insights for Darwin in the development of his theory of natural selection. His 'book of the season', as



Conrad Martens called it, was published in November 1859. Titled *On the origin of species by means of natural selection*, it sold out immediately. Copies reached Australia by mid-1860. It was generally not well-received in scientific circles — though Darwin had his supporters.

Darwin continued to correspond with a number of scientists and collectors in the colony who contributed ideas and specimens. These included the Rev. WB Clarke; Sir TL Mitchell; Gerard Krefft and Robert FitzGerald. The latter's landmark work on Australian orchids, published in parts from 1875 to 1894, was dedicated to Darwin. 'I feel a great interest about Australia, and read every book I can get hold of', Darwin had written to Covington in 1853.

Paul Brunton

Senior Curator, Mitchell Library
State Library of New South Wales

Above and opposite page:

The first edition of Charles Darwin, *On the origin of species by means of natural selection ...*
London: John Murray, 1859, Safe/RB/2604

This copy was previously owned by Darwin's great-grandson.

FURTHER READING

EJ Browne, *Charles Darwin: A biography*, 2 vols, New York: Knopf, 1995–2002

Frederick Burkhardt, *Charles Darwin: The Beagle letters*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2008

Adrian Desmond & James Moore, *Darwin*, London: Michael Joseph, 1991

Richard Darwin Keynes (ed.), *Charles Darwin's Beagle diary*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2001

FW & JM Nicholas, *Charles Darwin in Australia*, 2nd edition, Port Melbourne: Cambridge University Press, 2008

ON
THE ORIGIN OF SPECIES

BY MEANS OF NATURAL SELECTION,

OR THE

PRESERVATION OF FAVOURED RACES IN THE STRUGGLE
FOR LIFE.

By CHARLES DARWIN, M.A.,

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL, GEOLOGICAL, LINNÆAN, ETC., SOCIETIES;
AUTHOR OF 'JOURNAL OF RESEARCHES DURING H. M. S. BEAGLE'S VOYAGE
ROUND THE WORLD.'

LONDON:
JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET.

1859.

ITEM LIST

All items are held by the State Library of NSW. Titles of works appear in italics; where the title has been ascribed it is not italicised.

THE VOYAGE OF A LIFETIME

George Richmond?

Charles Darwin, c. 1840
Reproduction of pencil drawing
Reproduced by kind permission of the Syndics of Cambridge University Library from Nora Barlow (ed.) *Charles Darwin's diary of the voyage of HMS Beagle*, Cambridge: University Press, 1933

Philip Gidley King, jnr

Beagle's quarter-deck, looking towards the poop cabin, drawn from memory, 1890
Purchased, King Estate, 1933
ML A1977, p. 813

Philip Gidley King, jnr

Diagrammatic section of the Beagle, drawn from memory, 1890
Purchased, King Estate, 1933
ML A1977, p. 811

Phillip Parker King

Phillip Gidley King, jnr, 1829
Pencil
Purchased, King Estate, 1933
ML ZC767, p. 142

Philip Gidley King, jnr

Portrait of Robert FitzRoy, c. 1835
Ink and wash
Purchased, King Estate, 1933
ML ZC767, p. 69

Conrad Martens

Self-portrait, 1834
Pencil on grey paper
Bequest of Sir William Dixon, 1952
DL Pd 279

Right:

Darwin's 'well furnished' shops included R Jones, Tailor and Draper of George Street, where he may have decided to freshen up his attire. This advertisement appeared in *The New South Wales Calendar and General Post Office Directory 1835*. ML *991.01/N

SYDNEY, JANUARY 1836

Josiah Wedgwood

Sydney Cove Medallion, 1789
Clay
Presented by Sir Richard Tangye, 1886
ML P*68

Arthur Phillip

Voyage of Governor Phillip to Botany Bay ... London: Printed for John Stockdale, 1789
Bequest of David Scott Mitchell, 1907
ML Q991/P

Conrad Martens

Sydney Cove from North Shore, 1836
Watercolour with scraping-out
Presented by Sir William Dixon, 1951
ZDG D8, f.5

Henry Curzon Allport

George Street, Sydney — looking south, January 1842
Watercolour
Purchased 1995
ML 1111

James Busby

Letter to Alexander Berry, 29 December 1835
Original manuscript
ML MSS 315/51, item 6, pp. 1–6

RIDING TO BATHURST, 16–20 JANUARY 1836

Conrad Martens

Parramatta, 1838
Watercolour, pencil with bodycolour, gum arabic and scraping-out
Bequest of Sir William Dixon, 1952
DL Pg15

Conrad Martens

Emu Ferry. Great Western Road, 1835
Pencil
Bequest of Sir William Dixon, 1952
DL PX24, f.3

Conrad Martens

View near the Weatherboard Inn. Bathurst Road, 1838?
Pencil
Bequest of Sir William Dixon, 1952
DL PX24, f.37

Conrad Martens

Scene in the Blue Mountains N.S. Wales, c. 1835
Watercolour on grey tinted paper
Bequest of Sir William Dixon, 1952
DL PX27, f.61

THE PLATYPUS DID IT, 19 JANUARY 1836

John Gould

Duck-billed platypus
The mammals of Australia, part VII, London: 1855
Hand-coloured engraving
Bequest of David Scott Mitchell, 1907
ML X599.09901/2.



BATHURST AND RETURN,
20–27 JANUARY 1836

Augustus Earle

Bathurst Plains and Settlement,
1825–28
Watercolour
Bequest of David Scott Mitchell,
1907
ML PXD 265, f.4

Artist unknown

Phillip Parker King, n.d.
Oil
Purchased, King Estate, 1933
ZML 11

Conrad Martens

Dunheved, 1837
Watercolour
Purchased from a descendant
of PP King, 1997
ZML 1140

Philip Gidley King, jnr

Journal kept on HMS *Beagle*,
Dec. 1831 – Apr. 1833
Original manuscript
Acquired from WB Gidley King,
1978
ML MSS 3447/2

Artist unknown

Hannibal Hawkins Macarthur,
1800–1820?
Oil
Purchased, King Estate, 1933
ZML 145

Conrad Martens

Vineyard, 1840
Oil on canvas
Presented by EH Macarthur, 1945
ZML 48

HOBART,
5–17 FEBRUARY 1836

Augustus Earle

Panorama of Hobart, c. 1825
Watercolour and pencil
Presented by Sir William Dixon,
1951
ZDG D14, f.1-6

Syms Covington

Journal, 27 Dec. 1831
– 17 Nov. 1836
Original manuscript
Records of the Linnean Society
of New South Wales
Acquired 1970
ML MSS 2009/108, item 5

Charles Darwin

Letter to Syms Covington,
29 May 1839
Original manuscript
Records of the Linnean Society
of New South Wales
Acquired 1970
ML MSS 2009/108, item 6

ALBANY, 6–14 MARCH

*Panoramic View
of King George's Sound,
Part of the Colony of
Swan River, 1834*

Drawn by Robert Dale,
published by Robert Havell
Hand-coloured aquatint
Bequest of David Scott Mitchell,
1907
ML PXB3

Syms Covington

Albany, March 1836
Sepia wash and pencil
Presented by the Linnean Society
of New South Wales, 1964
ML PXD 41

Charles Darwin

*The zoology of the voyage
of HMS Beagle ... part 2*,
London: Smith, Elder, 1840
RB/Q596/1

'YOUR BOOK
OF THE SEASON'

Charles Darwin

*On the origin of species by means
of natural selection ...* London:
John Murray, 1859
Acquired Christie's, London,
13 December 2006
Safe/RB/2604

Conrad Martens

Draft letter to Charles Darwin,
20 January 1862
Original manuscript
Bequest of Sir William Dixon, 1952
DL MSQ 313

Charles Darwin

Letter to Philip Gidley King, jnr,
21 February 1854
Original manuscript
Acquired from WB Gidley King,
1978
ML MSS 3447/2, item 2

Charles Darwin

Letter to Rev. WB Clarke,
25 October 1862
Original manuscript
ML MSS 139/36X, pp. 263–27

Charles Darwin

Letter to TL Mitchell, c. 1838
Original manuscript
ML A295, pp. 85–88

Charles Darwin

Letter to Robert David FitzGerald,
9 February 1881
Original manuscript
Acquired from RD FitzGerald, 1946
ML ZA2546, pp. 13–16

Robert David FitzGerald

Caleana major, c. 1875–1878
Watercolour and pencil
ML PX*D 246, vol. 2, f. 84

Robert David FitzGerald

Caleana minor, c. 1875–1878
Watercolour and pencil
ML PX*D 246, vol. 2, f. 85

The Picture Gallery presents highlights from the State Library's collections. The State Library acknowledges the generous support of the Nelson Meers Foundation and the assistance of the volunteer guides in the Picture Gallery.

A free exhibition from 4 April to 26 July 2009

Exhibition opening hours: 9 am to 8 pm Monday to Thursday
9 am to 5 pm Friday, 10 am to 5 pm weekends

State Library of New South Wales
Macquarie Street Sydney NSW 2000
Telephone (02) 9273 1414
Facsimile (02) 9273 1255
Email library@sl.nsw.gov.au www.sl.nsw.gov.au

Curator: Paul Brunton
Project manager: Jo de Monchaux
Editor: Helen Cumming
Graphic designer: Dominic Hon
Exhibition designer: Elin Thomas
Preservation project leader: Lang Ngo
Photography by Imaging Services: principal photographer Huu Phong Nguyen
Printer: Macdonald&Masterson Printing Pty Ltd
Paper: 250 gsm Tablex White (cover), 135 gsm Dalton Printspeed Laser (text)
Print run: 5000
P&D 2844-03/2009

ISSN 1448-2622
ISBN 0 7313 7194 1

© State Library of New South Wales, April 2009



Above:

The Darwin memorial, Wallerawang, erected 2006. Created by sculptor Tim Johnman and artist/blacksmith Philip Sparks. Photograph kindly provided by Lithgow City Council © 2009

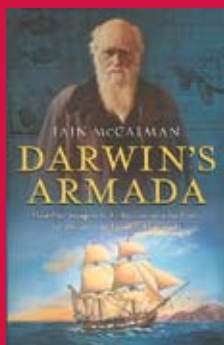
Cover page image:

Duck-billed platypus, John Gould, hand-coloured engraving from *The mammals of Australia*, 1855, ML X599.09901/2

Gould worked on the birds which Darwin collected on the *Beagle* voyage and in 1838 came to Australia. His famous *Birds of Australia*, seven volumes, 1840–48, and *The mammals of Australia*, three volumes, 1845–1863 were the result.

the library shop

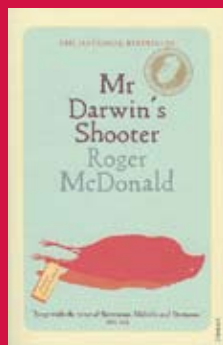
For books about Darwin visit the Library Shop
or www.sl.nsw.gov.au/shop.



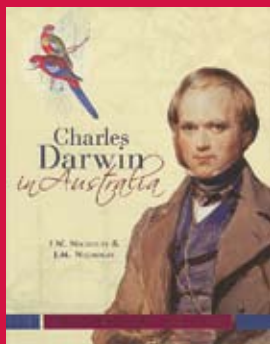
\$49.95



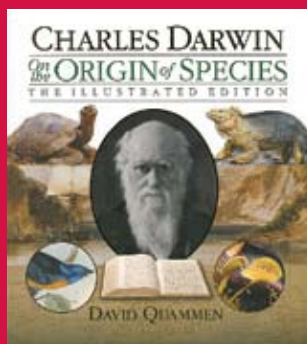
\$29.95



\$24.95



\$49.95



\$50

Fine art prints
of images in this guide
are available from the
Library Shop.

www.sl.nsw.gov.au/shop

the library shop

State Library of New South Wales

Macquarie Street Sydney NSW 2000

Phone (02) 9273 1611 Fax (02) 9273 1249 Email libshop@sl.nsw.gov.au

